REPORT FROM

CITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

City of Los Angeles

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	JUL 1 7 1979	
Jarvis/Gann Initiative Constitutional Amendment Tax Limitations	NIVERSITY OF CALIFORI	COUNCIL DISTRICT

SUMMARY

The Jarvis/Gann initiative Constitutional Amendment will be on the June 6, 1978 ballot. Although the intent is to limit ad valorem property taxes to one percent of full cash value, there are many uncertainties concerning the interpretation of its provisions. We believe the proposal has a potentially devastating effect on local government especially since the effective date of the initiative is only 24 days (July 1, 1978) after it appears on the ballot. While this report's general comments on impact apply to all local governmental agencies, a detailed analysis has been made only on the impact on the City.

The State Legislative Analyst has estimated that the State-wide reduction in property taxes would amount to \$7 to \$8 billion if the initiative passes. No replacement revenues are specified in the measure. To offset such a reduction would require either an increase in the sales tax to 12.25 percent, a 150 percent surcharge on the income tax, or elimination of the 50% business inventory tax exemption and an increase in the bank and corporation tax rate from nine percent to 44 percent. Since businesses pay about 65 percent of property taxes, the initiative will provide a substantial portion of the total relief to business interests, before replacement revenues are considered. Homeowners would receive property tax relief but may pay more in total taxes depending on replacement revenues. There is no requirement for rents to be reduced and renters may end up paying substantially higher taxes (and landlords could receive windfall profits).

(Summary continued)

CITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

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There is no specified formula for distribution of property tax revenues collected under the 1% limitation. Section 4 may prohibit any local taxation, whether new taxes or existing taxes, unless approved by a two-thirds vote of all "qualified electors" (including those who don't vote). Future bond issues financed from property taxes and property tax overrides would be prohibited; this could seriously impair or eliminate capital construction for school districts, water districts and other local government entities. Community redevelopment agency projects would be jeopardized by the reduction in property tax levies; it is likely that such reductions would result in the default of some tax allocation bonds issued by redevelopment agencies.

The uncertainties in the proposal prevent a precise determination of its impact on the City. Assuming a pro rata distribution is made to all taxing jurisdictions (however, see Findings paragraph 7 for reasons why this may be impossible or why the City, County, etc. might receive less than a proportionate share of property tax revenues under such a methodology), City property taxes for 1977-78 would have been reduced by roughly 67 percent or \$235 million. This would mean that \$60.2 million would be raised to finance services - General Government, Fire and Police Pensions, City Employees' Retirement, Fire Facilities tax override - for which \$295.2 million was collected in 1977-78. The Real Property Transfer Tax would be eliminated (\$2.6 million) and other City revenues could be adversely impacted.

If the State provides replacement revenues, a large measure of control over local government could be transferred to the State.

In summary, the initiative could result in chaos in the providing of government services as well as severe economic disruption throughout the State.

If the initiative is approved, the City could reduce services by approximately 30 percent or, in order to continue providing services at the present level, the City could enact new or increased taxes, seek State authority to impose new taxes, or seek State replacement revenues. See Findings paragraph 16 and Attachments 3, 4, and 5 for possible alternatives.

In discussion before the City Council on January 20, 1978, a representative of the City Attorney stated that it may be possible to challenge the initiative in court on the basis that it contains more than one subject. This matter should be pursued expeditiously.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the City seek court action to remove the Jarvis/Gann initiative from the ballot if the City Attorney believes that the measure may be found to be unconstitutional.

(Recommendations continued)

- 2. That the City consider enacting taxes or fees (as listed in Attachment 4) to provide replacement revenues for revenues that would be lost if the Jarvis/Gann initiative is approved. This action should be taken as soon as possible to obtain the necessary lead time to obtain full year collection of revenues.
- 3. That the City seek State authority to enact taxes (as listed in Attachment 5) to provide some replacement revenues for revenues that would be lost if the Jarvis/Gann initiative is approved. This action should be taken as soon as possible to obtain the necessary lead time to obtain full year collection of revenues.
- 4. That the Council determine what appropriate action should be taken with respect to reduction in City service levels and request that the Mayor consider such action in preparation of the 1978-79 Proposed Budget.

(Statement of Findings attached)

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FINDINGS

1. The Proposal

The Jarvis/Gann initiative Constitutional Amendment will be on the June 6, 1978 ballot. The amendment (see Attachment 1 for full text of the measure) would limit ad valorem property taxes to 1 percent of full cash value basically using 1975-76 values. The 1 percent tax would be collected by counties and "apportioned according to law to the districts within the counties." limitation shall not apply to taxes required to pay bond redemption and interest on indebtedness approved by the voters prior to the effective date of the measure. The full cash value of real property shall be redetermined when a change in ownership takes place or for new construction. The fair market value base may reflect the inflationary rate but shall not increase more than 2 percent per year. Cities and counties, by a two-thirds vote of the electors, may impose special taxes except ad valorem taxes on real property or a transactions or sales tax on the sale of property. Any changes in State taxes for the purposes of revenues must be approved by a two-thirds vote of all increasing members of each house of the Legislature except that no new valorem taxes on real property or taxes on sales of real property may be imposed. The effective date of the initiative is July 1, 1978.

2. Our Review

We have reviewed the analyses of the initiative by the staff of the State Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee (September 26, 1977) and the California Taxpayers Association (Cal Tax News, October 1, 1977) and have discussed the provisions with a representative of the City Attorney. After our review, we conclude that this proposal is very poorly written. We believe this proposal could have a devastating impact on local government, especially since the effective date is only 24 days after it appears on the ballot.

3. Uncertainties of Interpretation

There are numerous uncertainties regarding the effects of the tax initiative. The terms used are not defined and there could be many questions as to the proper interpretation. Some general questions are:

a. The first sentence in Section 1(a) states the maximum amount of property taxes shall not exceed one percent of full cash value; it could therefore be concluded that the full one percent need not be levied. The second sentence states that

the one percent tax shall be collected by counties and apportioned according to law to the districts "within" the counties. Since Sections 3 and 4 appear to prohibit cities, counties, special districts and the State from imposing property taxes on "real" property, who will impose such a tax if it is to be at a rate less than one percent? Is a multicounty district such as the Metropolitan Water District "within" the county?

- b. Section XIII 2 of the State Constitution states that the Legislature may provide for property taxation of personal property but "...the tax per dollar of full value shall not be higher on personal property than on real property in the same taxing jurisdiction." Since the initiative refers only to "real" property, what is the effect on "personal" property taxation? Would the full value of personal property be determined on a present value basis or under initiative provisions?
- c. For the first year of implementation, would the unsecured tax rate continue to be the prior year rate or would it be reduced under initiative provisions?
- d. Could the assessor complete the final assessment roll by the third Monday in August for the 1978-79 fiscal year? If not, how could the tax rate be established by legal deadlines?
- e. Section 1 limits the property tax on real property to one percent of full cash value; Section 2(a) defines full cash value as "the County Assessors valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill". What is the effect on State assessed property (public utilities) that amounts to \$500 million of assessed valuation in the City?

4. Impact on Other Local Taxation

Section 4 states that, if approved by a two-thirds vote of the electorate, local agencies may impose special taxes, except ad valorem taxes on real property or a transaction tax or sales tax on the sale of real property. The interpretation of the word "special" is not known. If literally interpreted, this provision could prohibit any local taxation unless approved by a two-thirds vote of the electorate (it is uncertain as to whether this applies to existing as well as new taxes).

It is noted that the provision states "qualified electors" without the qualification, presently in the Constitution for bond issues, "voting at an election to be held for that purpose." Therefore, nonvoting qualified electors would be included in the two-thirds requirement. The effect of this wording would virtually eliminate

the possibility of approval of a "special" tax-- if the voter turnout is less than 66-2/3 percent, a unanimous vote for approval would not pass the measure.

5. Replacement Revenues are Unknown

The State Legislative Analyst has estimated that the State-wide reduction in property taxes will amount to \$7 to \$8 billion. Replacement revenues for this reduction in local property tax revenues are not specified — as examples of the magnitude of revenues required to offset such a reduction, this would require either an increase in the sales tax rate to 12.25 percent; a 150 percent surcharge on the income tax; or elimination of the 50% business inventory tax exemption and an increase in the bank and corporation tax rate from 9 percent to 44 percent.

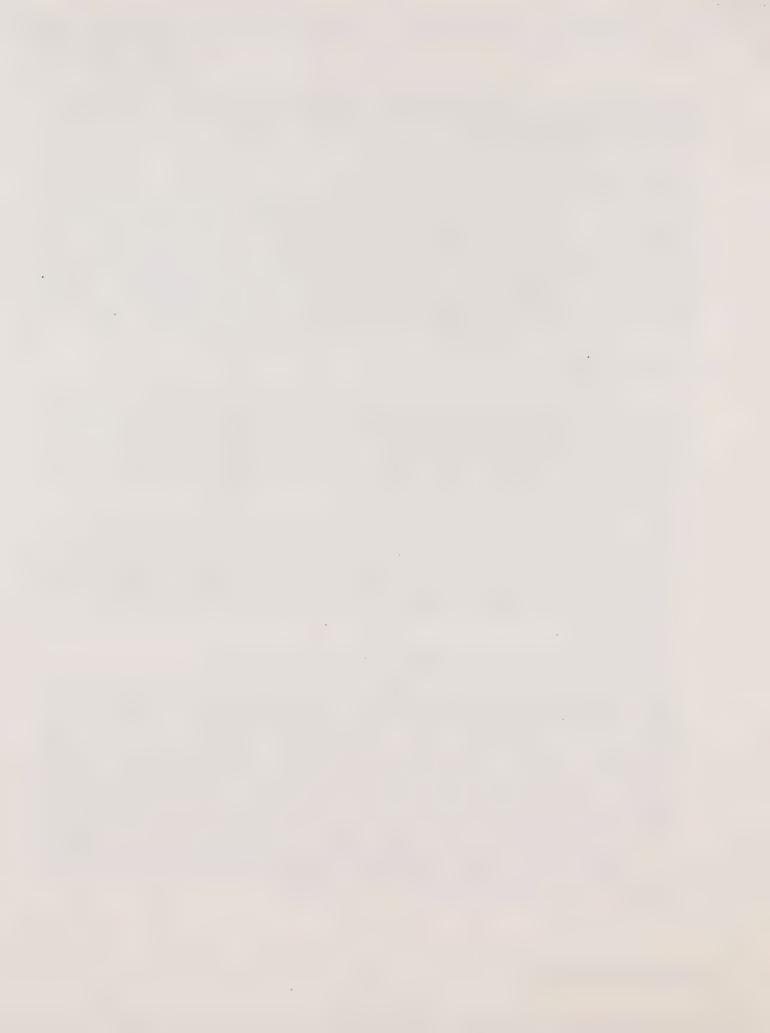
6. Property Tax Relief

Since business pays about 65 percent of property taxes, the initiative will provide a substantial portion of the total relief to business interests, before replacement revenues are considered. Homeowners would receive property tax relief (a homeowner in the City of Los Angeles would save approximately \$975 on a \$50,000 home based on 1977-78 taxes) but may pay more in total taxes, depending on replacement revenues.

The initiative does not require rents to be reduced. It would appear that renters (there are an estimated 637,000 occupied rental units in the City) would receive no benefits if the initiative passes but would likely pay substantially higher taxes (sales taxes, income taxes, etc., used to provide replacement revenues). Landlords could receive windfall profits if rents are not reduced.

7. Distribution of Property Tax Revenues is Unknown

The 1 percent limitation translates to a total tax rate of \$4.00; with the various overlapping taxing jurisdictions and the varying rates (\$7.73 to \$17.32 within Los Angeles County for 1977-78) the distribution of property tax revenue is unknown. A pro rata reduction, which would appear to be the most equitable method, probably could not be implemented. Since a general county rate must be uniform throughout the county, a city rate must be uniform throughout the city, etc, and a pro rata reduction may result in special districts receiving a large proportion of the maximum rate of \$4.00, the city and/or county could only impose a rate equal to the smallest difference between the special districts entitlement and the \$4.00 rate even though in other areas of the city or county the difference may be much greater.



To illustrate, the County share of the total tax rate is 30.9 percent within the City of Los Angeles, 55.0 percent in the lowest rate area (City of El Segundo), and 24.6 percent in the highest rate area (Lake Hughes-unincorporated area). Under a proportionate reduction plan, the County could levy \$1.24 in the City of Los Angeles, \$2.20 in the lowest rate area, and \$.98 in the highest rate area. Since the County rate must be uniform, under a proportionate reduction method the County rate could only be \$.98. The additional County "entitlement" in El Segundo of \$1.22 (and \$.26 in the City of Los Angeles) would not be levied and the total \$4.00 potential rate under the initiative would not be imposed. This same methodology would apply for City rates (if there are special districts within a city).

Since special districts are generally only financed by property taxes, the initiative could also force a change in taxation from an "ad valorem" to a "benefits" basis in order to continue to provide necessary services in the special district.

8. Differing Property Tax Payments for Same Services

Under the initiative provisions, the assessed value shall not increase more than 2 percent per year except for new construction or when a change in ownership takes place. The City has consistently opposed a "freeze" on assessed valuation because the owners of identical homes may pay substantially different property tax amounts for the same services depending on when a change of title took place.

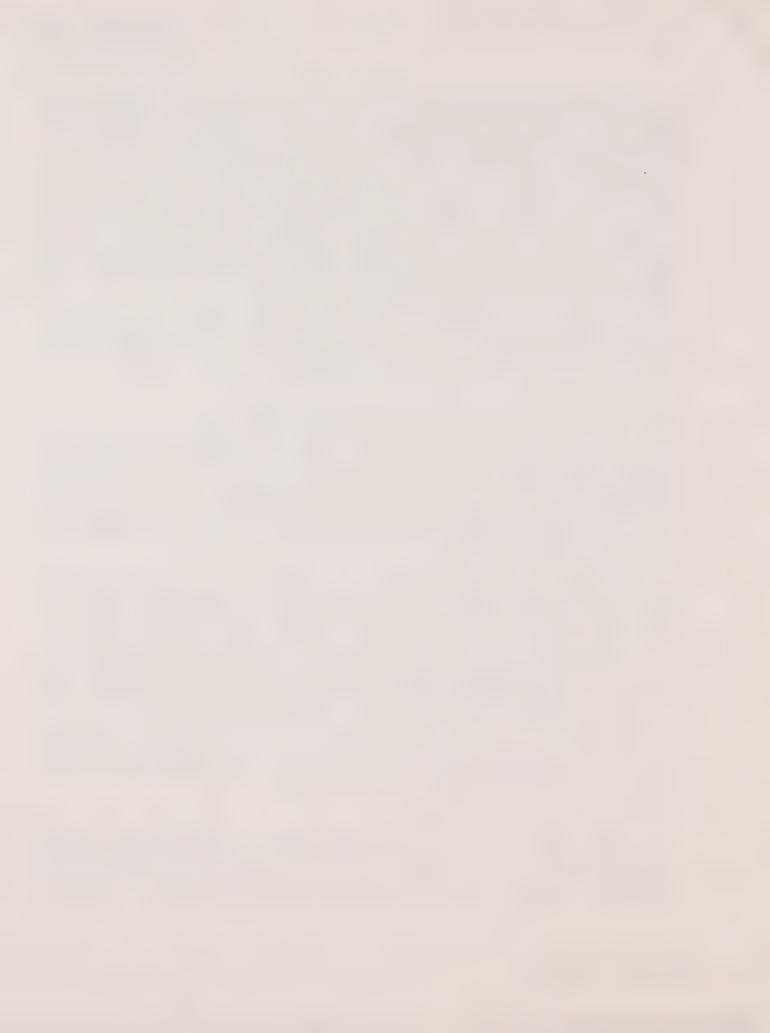
For example, assume two identical homes where the owners paid \$1,000 in property taxes in year one. If no change in ownership takes place, in the tenth year the property tax bill would be \$1,195 assuming a 2 percent inflation factor per year. However, if the actual cost of living increase averages eight percent per year rather than the two percent allowed under the initiative (and housing demand remains constant), a purchaser of one of the homes in the tenth year would pay \$2,000 in property taxes rather than \$1,195 the other owner would pay for the same services.

To avoid reassessment resulting from a change in title, potential purchasers of property could enter into some form of leasing agreement with the owner of the property.

9. Impact on Capital Construction

The initiative prohibits future bond issues financed from property taxes as well as property tax overrides. This prohibition could seriously impair or eliminate capital construction for school districts, water districts, and other local government entities.

(Findings continued)



It is likely that bond interest rates throughout California will be adversely affected if the initiative passes.

10. Default of Tax Allocation Bonds Issued by Redevelopment Agencies

The property tax limitation does not affect existing bonded indebtedness approved by the voters. However, there is no provision to exempt outstanding tax allocation bonds issued by redevelopment agencies. It is likely that in the absence of action by the State Legislature, the reduction in property tax levies will result in the default of some outstanding tax allocation bonds. Future redevelopment projects could also be practically eliminated.

11. City Property Taxes

As indicated above, the uncertainties in the provisions of the tax initiative prevent a precise determination of the impact on the City. A one percent of full cash value rate could have reduced the property tax levy for 1977-78 by roughly 67 percent or \$235 million, assuming a pro rata reduction is made for each taxing jurisdiction. This calculation reflects a projection of assessed values from 1975-76 under initiative provisons (1975-76 values with maximum of 2 percent a year cost of living increase plus factors for new construction and change of ownership); it is estimated that for 1977-78 the assessed value under the initiative provisions is approximately 85 percent of actual assessed value.

There is a possible impact on property taxation of City lands in Inyo and Mono counties. If the taxation methods listed in Article XIII, Section 11 of the State Constitution are superseded by the initiative provisions, there could be a savings accruing to the Department of Water and Power. A comparison of taxes under the two methods cannot be made because assessments are not available for the lands in question (the Constitution provides for a base year amount to be increased by the average Statewide increase each year).

12. City Bond Issues and Tax Override Measures

Another significant impact is the prohibition against funding future bond issues from property taxes. Bonds have been used to construct fire and police facilities, library and recreational facilities, and sewer facilities.

Property tax overrides, such as the present Fire Facilities and Police Communications measures, would also be prohibited.



These prohibitions remove from the electorate potential financing mechanisms which historically have been very significant in constructing municipal improvements.

13. Other City Revenues

The Real Property Transfer tax (City receipts of \$2.6 million for 1977-78) would apparently be prohibited.

It is not clear whether the State Motor Vehicle "in lieu" tax, presently 2% of market value, would be affected. A cut to 1% of market value would amount to a \$16,115,000 reduction based on 1977-78 budgeted revenues. However, we interpret the Motor Vehicle License fee to be a privilege tax and therefore not affected by the initiative.

The impact on City revenues depending on tax effort (e.g., General Revenue Sharing) is unknown since replacement revenues are unspecified; if no replacement revenues are provided, there would be a reduction in General Revenue Sharing revenues of an unknown amount.

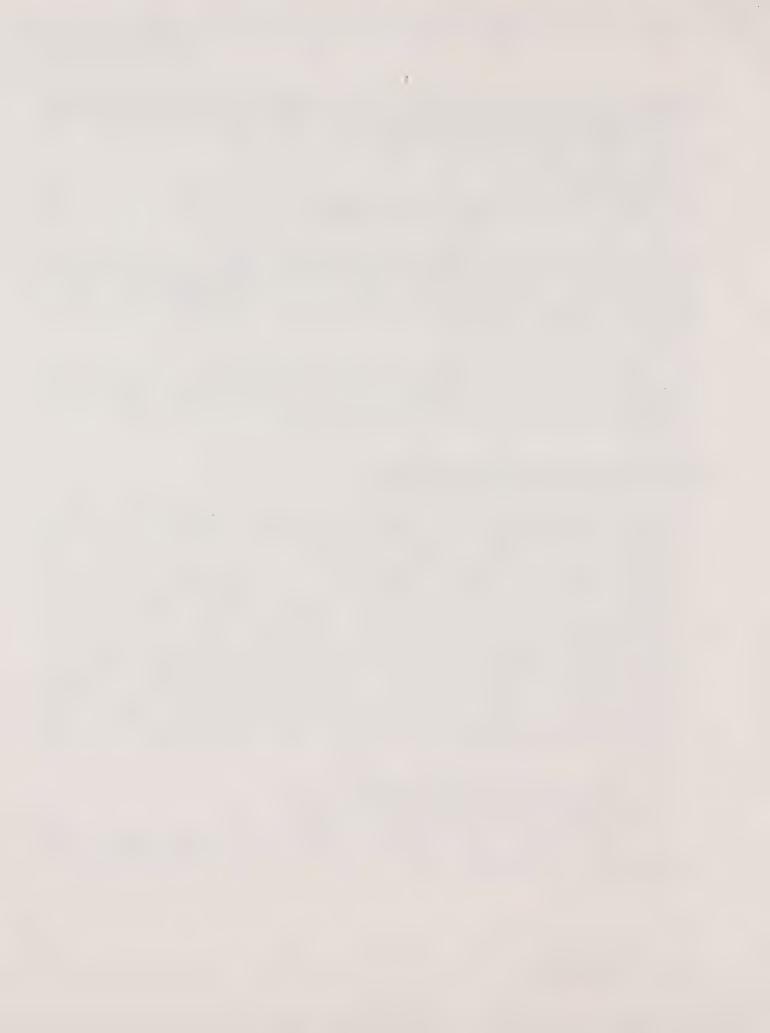
14. How reduction in City Property Tax Revenues would be Implemented

Under the initiative provisions, the City tax rate for 1977-78 would be approximately \$.95 per \$100 of value (assuming a pro rata reduction for each taxing jurisdiction). This compares to the 1977-78 City tax rate of \$2.8807 (this rate and the \$.95 rate include \$.12 for bond redemption and interest). Under City Charter provisions, a total of \$.26 shall be allocated to the Library (\$.07), Recreation and Parks (\$.13), and Permanent Improvement Fund (\$.06). It is likely that the Police Communications Tax Override Fund would receive a full allocation (the Charter amendment states \$10 million "shall" be levied; the Fire Facilities Tax Override measure states "may" be levied). This leaves approximately \$.47 for other purposes - General Government, Fire and Police Pensions, City Employees' Retirement, Fire Facilities Tax Override - for which a tax levy of \$2.4011 was imposed for 1977-78 (an 80% or \$235 million reduction).

15. Comparison of Current City Revenues with Estimated Revenues under Initiative

See Attachment 2 for a comparison of 1977-78 City revenues with estimated revenues the City would receive under the Jarvis/Gann Initiative provisions.

(Findings continued)



16. Actions City Could Take Assuming Approval of the Initiative

If the initiative is approved, the City could reduce services by approximately 30 percent or, in order to continue providing services at the present level, the City could enact new or increased taxes, seek State authority to impose new taxes, seek State replacement revenues, etc.

- Reduction in City services. A tabulation of the effects on a. major City services of an across the board reduction of 30 percent is illustrated in Attachment 3 (since some programs cannot be reduced, the percentage reduction in operating budgets is higher than would be anticipated; for 1978-79, the reduction would likely be a somewhat higher percentage). A representative of the City Attorney advises that it may be possible for the City to adopt two budgets for 1978-79, one which would be effective only if the Jarvis/Gann initiative is approved (this procedure is necessary because the Charter requires that the Council adopt the Budget on or before June 1).
- City Enactment of New or Increased Taxes. A tabulation of b. possible additional revenues that could be received through City imposition of new or increased taxes and fees is illustrated in Attachment 4. See paragraph 4 for possible electorate approval required for tax measures.
- State Authority to Impose New or Increased Taxes. C. tabulation of possible additional revenues that could be received if State authority is granted is illustrated in Attachment 5.
- State Replacement Revenues. The City could seek replacement d. revenues from the State (such as subventions of personal income tax revenues or any State general revenues) to offset the loss in property tax revenues.
- Other Action. It may be possible to create maintenance districts on a "benefits" basis rather than an "ad valorem" basis. However, this is not considered to be feasible because of the significant administrative costs involved and considerations of equity ("poor" areas may require more services and therefore would pay more than other areas).



17. Constitutionality of Initiative

In discussion before the City Council on January 20, 1978, a representative of the City Attorney stated that it may be possible to challenge the initiative in court on the basis that it contains more than one subject. A finding to this effect would invalidate the measure under provisions of Article IV, Section 22(d) of the State Constitution.

William J. Johnson

Principal Administrative Analyst

APPROVED:

Assistant City Administrative Officer

WJJ:atms

Attachments



Jarvis/Gann Initiative Constitutional Amendment

Section 1.

- (a) The maximum amount of any ad valorem tax on real property shall not exceed One percent (1%) of the full cash value of such property. The one percent (1%) tax to be collected by the counties and apportioned according to law to the districts within the counties.
- (b) The limitation provided for in subdivision (a) shall not apply to ad valorem taxes or special assessments to pay the interest and redemption charges on any indebtedness approved by the voters prior to the time this section becomes effective.

Section 2.

- (a) The full cash value means the County Assessors valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value", or thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occured after the 1975 assessment. All real property not already assessed up to the 1975-76 tax levels may be reassessed to reflect that valuation.
- (b) The Fair market value base may reflect from year to year the inflationary rate not to exceed two percent (2%) for any given year or reduction as shown in the consumer price index or comparable data for the area under taxing jurisdiction.

Section 3.

From and after the effective date of this article, any changes in State taxes enacted for the purpose of increasing revenues collected pursuant thereto whether by increased rates or changes in methods of computation must be imposed by an Act passed by not less than two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature, except that no new ad valorem taxes on real property, or sales or transaction taxes on the sales of real property may be imposed.

Section 4.

City, Counties and special districts, by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of such district, may impose special taxes on such district, except ad valorem taxes on real property or a transaction tax or sales tax on the sale of real property within such City, County or special district.



Section 5.

This article shall take effect for the tax year beginning on July 1 following the passage of this Amendment, except Section 3 which shall become effective upon the passage of this article.

Section 6.

If any section, part, clause, or phrase hereof is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining sections shall not be affected but will remain in full force and effect.



ATTACHMENT 2

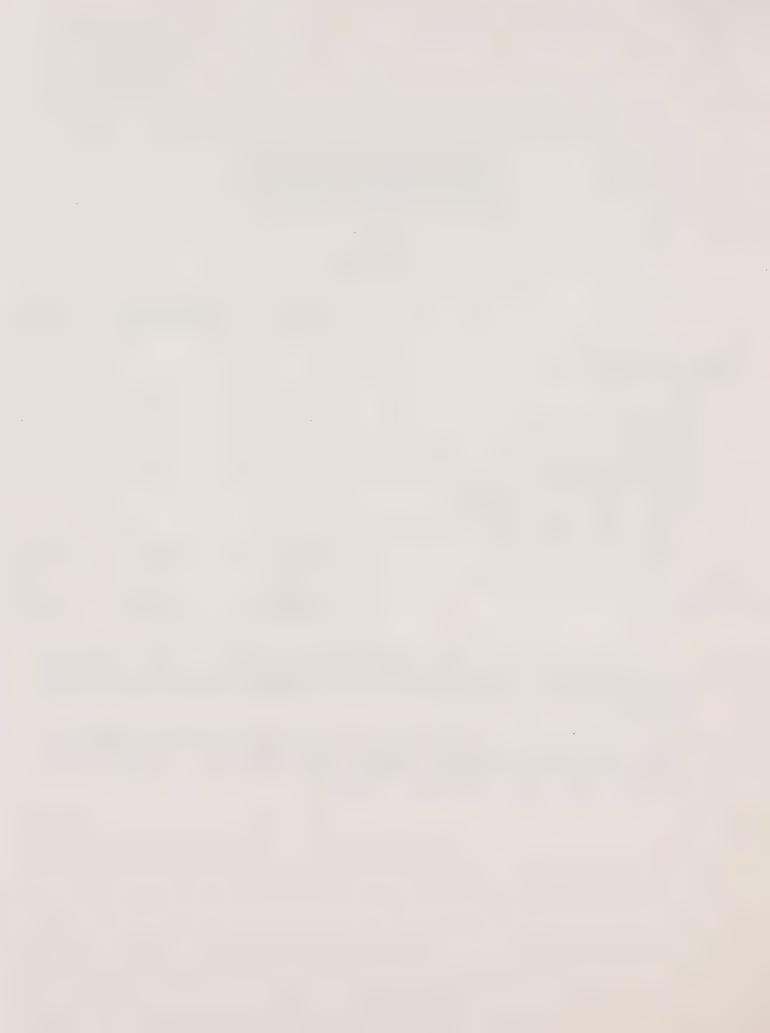
Comparison of City Revenues with Estimated Revenues Under Jarvis/Gann Initiative

1977-78

(millions)

	Budget	Jarvis/Gann Initiative	Reductio
Property Taxes (and State Replacement)			
Library Recreation & Parks Permanent Improvement Bond Redemption Police Communications Tax Override Other (General Government, Fire and Police Pensions,	\$ 7.4 13.8 6.4 15.5 10.0	\$ 7.4 13.8 6.4 15.5 10.0	\$
City Employees' Retirement, Fire Facilities Tax Override) Subtotal Real Property Transfer Other Total	295.2 \$ 348.3 2.6 687.1 \$1,038.0**	60.2 \$113.3 -0- 687.1* \$800.4	\$\frac{235.0}{235.0}\$ \$\frac{2.6}{-0-}\$\$ \$\frac{237.6}{237.6}\$

- * The impact on City revenues depending on tax effort (e.g., General Revenue Sharing) is unknown since replacement revenues are unspecified. The impact on the State Motor Vehicle tax is also unknown.
- ** Final City Budget plus \$10 million Police Facilities Tax Override (this measure was approved after the Budget was adopted but property taxes were levied for 1977-78).



Attachment 3

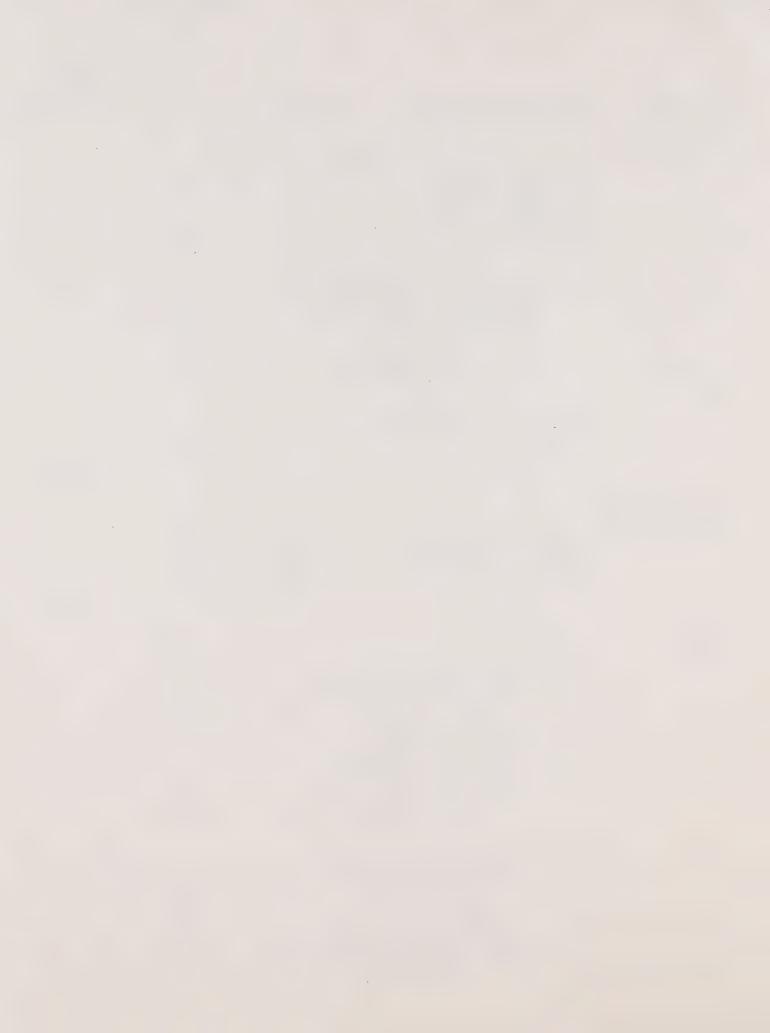
Effects on Major City Services of Across the Board Reduction of 30 Percent*

Department	Program Description	Positions			Amount (thousands \$)
Animal Regulation					
	Animal Control	35	\$	573	
	Animal Temporary Care and Shelter Administration	12 9		216 140	
	Total	56			\$ 929
Building and S	afety				
	Earthquake Hazardous Buildings Residential and	10	\$	195	
	Commercial Complaints	25		899	
	Total	35			1,094
City Attorney					
	Criminal Prosecution: Special Prosecution Trials-Office	ıs 39	\$	900	
	Hearings	13		300	
	Civil Representation: Civil Liability Employee Relations	18 4		500 100	
	General Counsel Land Use	12 8		300	
	Administration Increase Salary Savings	20		500	
	Requirement	* 100 000		600	
	Total	114			3,400

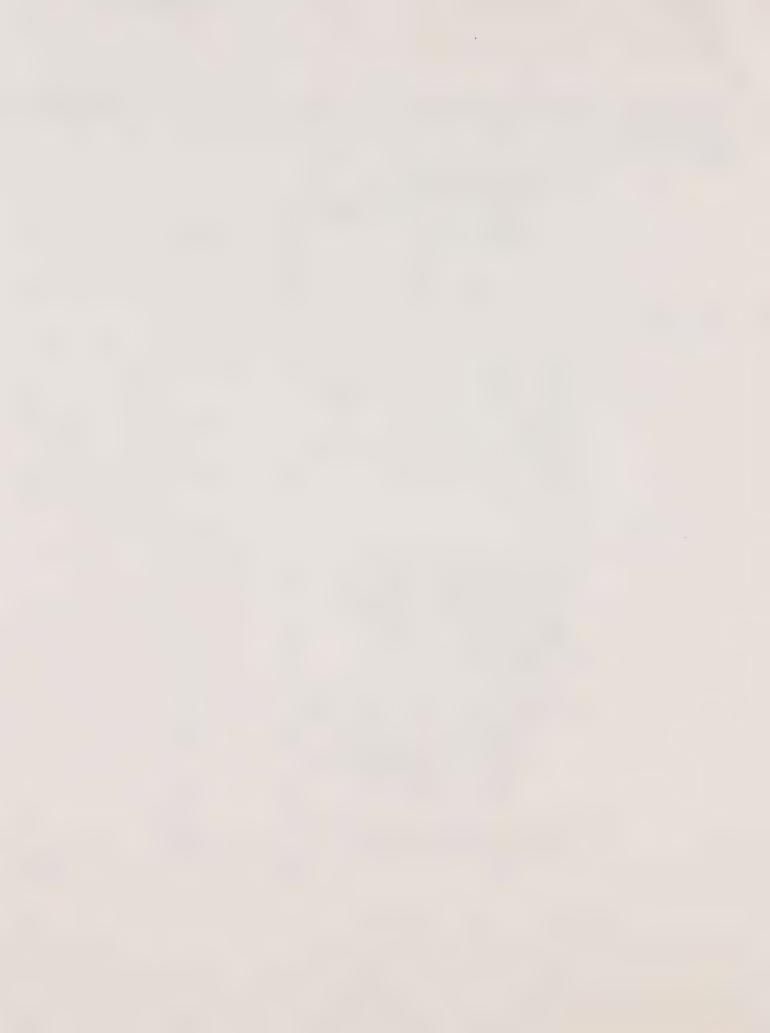
^{*}The 30 percent was selected as a starting point based on estimated property tax reductions that would occur if the initiative was in effect for 1977-78 and estimated cutbacks required to offset such a reduction (considering that some budgeted items cannot be reduced). Although an effort was made to minimize revenue losses, the reductions will result in some loss of receipts (primarily programs where some fees are imposed although all City costs are not recovered).



Department	Program Description	Positions	<u>.</u>	Amount (thousands \$)
City Clerk				
	Council and Public Service Calligraphy Main Office Administration of City Elections	6 8 5	\$ 100 200	
,	Property Ownership	4	50	
	Tax, Permit, and Fee Coll Research and Analysi Special Investigatio Field Enforcement Field Audit Office Post Audit an	s 5 n 6 25 10	100 100 400 200	
	Central Operations	22	200	
	Administration (includes Human Relation Commission)	s <u>16</u>	150	
	Total	107		\$1,600
Data Service				
	System Development System Maintenance System Operation	27 24 71	\$ 656 504 2,100	
	Total	122		3,260
Fire				
	Fire Suppression: Close 56 Single Engi Companies	ne		
	Fire fighters Reduce one Fire fighter II from 39 Task Force and Heav Duty Task Force	840 Y	\$22,200	
	Stations with over Fire fighters	10	2,800	
	Fire Prevention: Eliminate Public Saf	ety		
	Fire fighters Civilian Eliminate Industrial and Commercial Sect		1,000	
	and Commercial Sect Fire fighters Civilian	45 5	1,200	



Department	Program Description	Positions	<u>.</u>	Amount (thousands \$)
Fire (Cont)				
	Emergency Ambulance: Eliminate 5 Non- paramedic Ambulance Eliminate 9 Paramedi Ambulances	54 	800 1,300	
	Fire fighters Civilian	1,040		\$29,300
Municipal Audi	torium			
	Custodial and Clerical Positions Delete Modifications and Improvements Projects ar Defer Purchase of	13 nd	\$ 139	
	Equipment		165	
	Contract with Visitors ar Convention Bureau	<u>=</u>	450	
	Total	13		754
Personnel				
	Emergency Care - Medical Care to Prisoners Employment Opportunities Test Research and Affir- mative Action Program		\$ 500	
	Monitoring	11	200	
	Personnel Management - Training	10	400	
	Occupational Health and S Safety Preventive Medicine Worker's Compensation Clinics, Pharmacy, Rehabilitation	9 19	200 500 200	
	Administration Health and Dental Benefit	11 :s <u></u>	200 6,700	
	Total	89		8,900



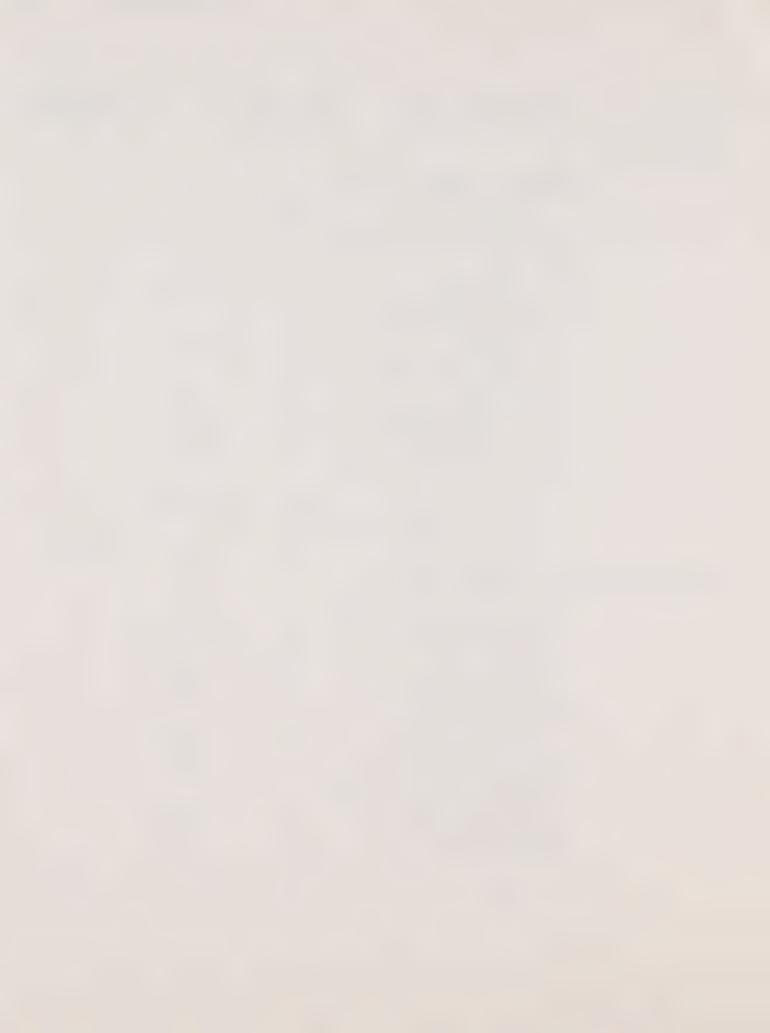
Department	Program Description I	Positions		Amount (thousands \$)
Planning				
	General Plan Control of Land Development Environmental Quality Administration	31 nt 9 10 21	\$ 800 200 100 350	
-	Total	71		\$ 1,450
Police				
	Air Support Division Police Officers Civilian Public Disorder	80 12	\$ 2,300	
	Intelligence Division Police Officers Civilian Labor Relations Division	75 15	1,600	
	Police Officers Civilian One-Half Internal Affairs Division	18 2	500	
	Police Officers Civilian Geographic Community Relations	29 10	900	
	Police Officers Civilian Traffic Support Division - Administrative Unit	50 3	1,200	
	Police Officers Civilian	16 7	400	
	Traffic Intersection Control Civilian Transfer Jails to County	125	1,700	
	Police Officers Civilian Command Staff	50 305	6,100	
	Police Officers Adjutants to Deputy Chiefs	. 33 ·	1,300	
	Police Officers Personnel Division -	10	300	
	Background Checks Police Officers Police Student Workers	18	400	
	Civilian	98	400	



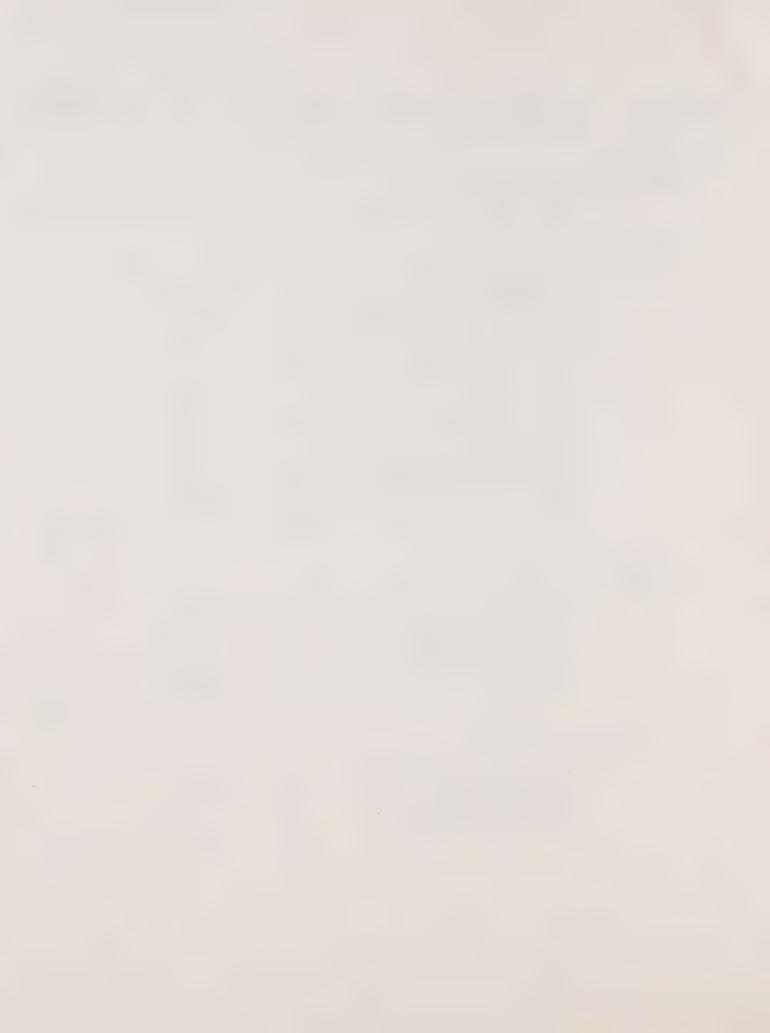
				Amount
Department	Program Description	Positions		(thousands \$)
Police (Cont)				
	Public Affairs Section			
	Police Officers	6		
	Civilian	10	\$ 200	
	Administrative Operations	3	·	
	Police Officers	9		
	Civilian	3	200	
	One-Half Metro. Division			•
	Police Officers	132	3,000	
	Employee Opportunity			
	and Development			
	Police Officers	20		
	Civilian	3	500	
	Training Division			
	Police Officers	82		
	Civilian	88	3,000	
	Retain Southest Los Angel	Les		
	Station Unopened			
	Police Officers	28		
	Civilian	37	900	
	Patrol - 30 Percent Reduc		03 000	
	Police Officers	. 983	21,000	
	Criminal Investigation -			
	30 Percent Reduction	220	0.400	
	Police Officers	332	8,400	
	One-Half Geographic			
	Vice Enforcement	74	7 700	
	Police Officers HQ Team Supervisory Reduc		1,700	
	Police Officers	15	400	
	One-Quarter Supply Divis:		400	
	Police Officers	1		
	Civilian	10	200	
	One-Quarter Automated			
	Information Division			
	Police Officers	7		
	Civilian	18	400	
	One-Half Planning and			
	Research Division	•		
	Police Officers	5		
	Civilian	6	200	
	Employee Relations			
	Administration			
	Police Officers	2		
	Civilian	2	100	
	Behavioral Science Section		100	
	Civilian	4	100	



Department	Program Description	Position	<u>ıs</u>	Amount (thousands \$)
Police (Cont)				
	One-Quarter Administrati Narcotics Division Police Officers	.ve 38		
	Civilian Chief's Community Relati Section	4	\$ 900	
	Police Officers Civilian Commission Staff	14 3	400	,
	Police Officers Civilian One-Ouarter Juvenile Div	1 6	100	
	Police Officers Civilian Traffic Enforcement -	18 2	400	
	30 Percent Reduction Police Officers Vehicle Reduction - 500	103	2,400 2,500	
	Related Technical Support Reduction Civilian	200	4,000	
		***************************************	4,000	
	Police Officers Civilian	2,249 973		\$68,100
Public Utiliti	es and Transportation			
	Communications Services: One-Half Messenger	:		
	Mail One-Half Auto	8	\$ 100	
	Messenger Mail 30 Percent U.S. Mail Basic Telephone:	8	100 200	
	One-Half Telephone Operators 30 Percent Telephone	26	500	
	Expense Radio and Special Commun		1,500	
	cations Services - One-Fifth of Positions Administration -	41	1,200	
	One-Half of Staff	16	200	
	Total	99		3,800



Department	Program Description	Positions		Amount (thousands \$)
Public Works				
Contract	- Administration			
	Construction Inspection	55		\$ 1,221
Engineer	ing			
	Assessment Financed Improvements Flood Control Facilities Sewage Disposal Facilities Privately Financed Improvements Street Improvement Engineering Street Maintenance Engineering Multi-Modal Transportation Engineering General Mapping Support General Survey Support Administration Total	10 60 20	\$ 215 503 1,660 202 1,340 419 241 585 700 1,325	7,190
Public F	Buildings			
	Eliminate Construction Projects Eliminate Construction Projects Design Custodial, Maintenance, Security	81 25 149	\$ 3,100 600 2,400	
	Total	255		6,100
Right of	E Way and Land			
	Acquisition and Sale of Real Property Property Management Expense - Leases	51	\$ 1,000 700	1 500
	Total	51		1,700



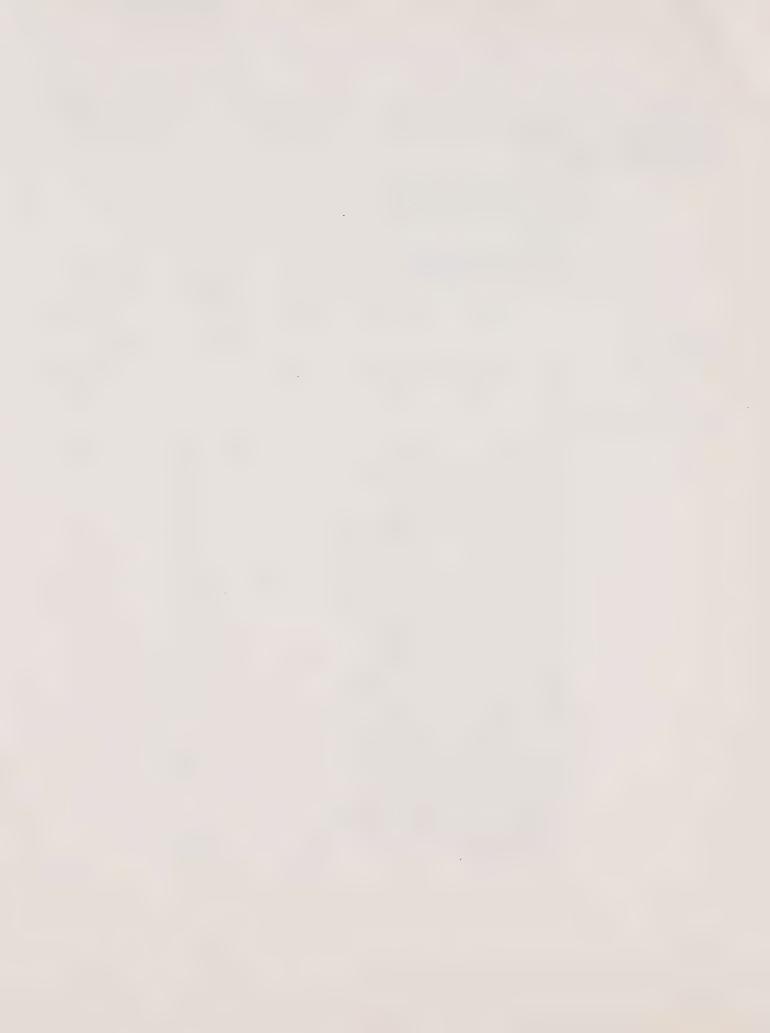
Department	Program Description Po	ositions	<u>3</u>	Amount (thousands \$)
Sanitatio	n			
	Flood Control - Reduce by 75 Percent Sewage Collection, Treat-	72	\$ 1,100	
	ment and Disposal: Hyperion Los Angeles Glendale	26	400	
	' Water Reclamation - Cease Operations Sewer Maintenance -	29	600	
	Reduce Staffing by One-Half Industrial Waste	81	2,200	
	Inspection-Eliminate Southern California		600	
	Coastal Water Researd Project - Eliminate Household Refuse Collection		200	
	Bulky Item Collection-Eliminate	15	200	
	Refuse Collection - Reduce Staffing Refuse Collection -	49	700	
	Eliminate Paid Overtime		2,900	
	Dead Animal Collection - Eliminate Administration	10 38	200 700	
	Total	353		\$ 9,800
Street Li	ghting			
	Eliminate Bureau and transfer 86 positions to the Bureau of Engineering	4.5		701
Straat Ma	and Department of Traffic intenance	45		791
DCZ GG C FIG	<u> </u>			
	Weed Abatement, Brush and Debris Removal Street Use Inspection Street Cleaning Street Tree and Parkway	38 21 101	\$ 900 300 2,000	
	Maintenenance Street Maintenance Technical Support Administration	69 200 58 8	1,200 5,700 900 200	
	Total	495		11,200



Department	Program Description	Position		Amount (thousands \$)
Transpor	tation			
	Vehicle Repair, Mainte- nance, and Service Operations:			•
,	Helicopter Repair Storekeeping Dispatching, Floor	5 8	\$ 100 100	
	Service, Driver Service Vehicular Equipment	10	100	
	Acquisition and Replacement Parking Program - City Ha		7,100	
	and Other Parking Progra Administration	ms 5 14	100 200	
	Total	42		\$ 7,700
Supplies				
	Petroleum Products - 30 Percent Reduction in Vehicle Use Supplies Management Office Equipment Repair Administration	23 5 2	\$1,400 350 75 25	
	Total	30		1,850
Traffic				
	Traffic Control System Monitoring Traffic Control System Improvements Traffic Control System Maintenance Technical Support Administration	40 75 29 35 15	\$ 800 1,700 455 495 250	
	Total	194		3,700

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		•

				Amount.
Department	Program Description	Positions		Amount (thousands \$)
General City P				
	Promotion of Image of the City Programs Governmental Services Program Intergovernmental Relations Program Retirement Contributions	 	\$ 454 42 21 1,800	
	Total	***		\$ 2,317
Library				
	Public Library Services	303		5,300
Recreation and	Parks			
	Delete Street Murals Program Reduce Festival Expense Eliminate Hillside Exhibits at Zoo Delete Zoo Education Unit Delete July 4th Fireworks Display Close Recreation Centers Friday Nights and Sunday Eliminate Children's Zoo Close Pools Two Weeks Delete Camps Program Eliminate Park Rangers Program Reduce Recreation Leader Positions Eliminate Nature Programs Travel Town, Historic and Cultural Sites and Cabrillo Marine Museum Eliminate approximately 90 percent of all Recreational Activities (does not include park activities)	5,	\$ 111 74 62 77 25 261 157 211 689 448 392 357	11 201
	Total	600		11,201



Department	Program De	escription	Positions		Amount (thousands \$)
Capital Improve	ement Exper	nditure Program			
	Fire Facil				\$ 4,750
Public Facilit	ies Trust E	rund			5,200
Comprehensive 1	Employment	and Training	5,500		10,148
City Employees	Retirement	System			
		For Position as Listed Above		\$11,000	r.
	Comprehens	sive Employment ning Act		5,000	16,000*
Fire and Police	e Pensions				
	For Positi	ion Reductions oove			32,350*
	Regular -	Civilian Fire fighters Police	4,519** 1,040		
		Officers	2,249 7,808**		
	CETA		5,500		
		TOTAL	13,308**		\$261,105 **

^{*}It is likely that the following year savings would be less since the actuarial rates would probably increase.

^{**}Only for the major programs listed.



City Enactment of New or Increased Taxes and Fees (If effective for entire fiscal year)

	Million \$
Refuse Collection fee City costs could be recovered by the following monthly charges:	
Single family residences \$5.00 Multiple units: 2, 3, 4 3.33 5 and up 2.86	41
Sewer Service charge A volume charge (based on water consumption) of approximately \$.75 per month for residential users plus an increase of approximately 55% in the commercial charge is required to	
recover City costs	7
Admissions tax A 10% tax imposed on most forms of entertainment, including sporting events, motion picture theatres, plays, concerts, cabarets, etc.	18
cheatres, prays, concerts, caparets, etc.	10
Occupation tax	
A 2% tax, with first \$6,500 earned exempted. This is similar to Oakland proposal now on appeal to California Supreme Court. The City probably should not enact tax until a favorable decision	
is rendered.	160
Parking Space Occupancy Tax A 10% tax on parking fees in commercial lots (excluding governmental operated lots and parking	
meters in lots and streets)	15
Harbor Department payment for City fire protection costs	3
	244 *

^{*}A study might be conducted to determine the feasibility of an across the board increase in business license tax rates to ofset the savings accruing from the reduction in property taxes on the premise that it is unlikely that the property tax savings will be passed on to consumers. Alternatively, increases in rates might be limited to certain categories, e.g., 21.99--Hotel, Apartment, etc.; 21.3.2--Commercial Tenant's Occupancy; etc.;)

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Additional Revenues that Could Be Received If State Authority is Granted (If effective for entire fiscal year)

	Million \$
Surcharge on State income tax A ten percent surcharge applied to both personal income and corporate income taxes and distributed first to the county of origin and then between cities and the county on the basis of population	47.5
Alcoholic beverage tax ("tippler's tax") A 5% tax for consumption on the premises where sold	8.5
Phase out of the State in-lieu tax on banks and removal of the exemption for banks from payment of local taxes (business license, utility users, personal property taxes)	8.0
Increase City share of cigarette tax from 3¢ to 6¢ per package either by raising tax from 10¢ to 13¢ per package or reducing State share from 7¢ to 4¢ per package	13.7
	77.7 *

^{*}The City has long sought an increase in the Motor Vehicle in-lieu tax. An additional \$13 million would be received if the rate is increased from 2% to 2.8% of market value, which is the average Statewide property tax assessment. We interpret the Motor Vehicle tax as a privilege tax and therefore not affected by the Jarvis initiative (if this interpretation is incorrect, the City's revenues would be reduced by \$16.1 million). In view of the historical relationship of this tax to property tax assessments we have not included the potential increase of \$13 million.

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